

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : CHISSO CORP

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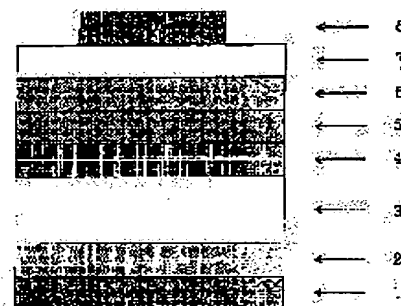
(72)Inventor : FURUKAWA KENJI
UCHIDA MANABU
IZUMISAWA YUSHO

(54) ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT ELEMENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide an easy-to-watch organic EL element by keeping reflected light from a rear cathode, so as not to be transmitted outside via the installation of a circularly light-polarizing plate on a transparent electrode.

CONSTITUTION: An ITO film is formed on a glass substrate 3, and a desired pattern is applied to the film. A transparent electrode 4 is thereby formed. Thereafter, an electron hall injection layer 5 is deposited on the substrate 3 and, then, a luminous layer 6 is deposited thereon. An electron injection and transport layer 7 is, then, deposited on the luminous layer 6. At this stage, a vacuum condition is eliminated and a deposition source for both silver and magnesium is prepared. Then, a bath is again evacuated for the co-deposition of silver and magnesium, thereby forming a cathode 8. The organic EL element so formed is taken out from the vacuum bath, and sealed whenever necessary for the prevention of deterioration. Then, a circularly light-polarizing plate is bonded to a linear polarizing plate 1, so as to keep the optical axis of a phase substrate 2 at 45 degrees with the polarization axis of the polarizing plate, and the product so prepared is bonded to the substrate 3.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Organic electroluminescence devices characterized by installing a circular polarization of light plate in a transparent electrode side in the organic electroluminescence devices by which the organic thin film was pinched by inter-electrode [of a couple at least with transparent one side].

[Claim 2] ** at least -- a transparency base, an anode plate, an organic luminous layer, cathode, or ** -- at least -- a transparency base -- an anode plate, a hole-injection transporting bed, an electron injection transport luminous layer, cathode, or ** -- at least -- a transparency base -- In the organic electroluminescence devices constituted at least in order of a transparency base, an anode plate, a hole-injection transporting bed, an organic luminous layer, an electron injection transporting bed, and cathode an anode plate, a hole-injection transport luminous layer, an electron injection transporting bed, cathode, or ** -- Organic electroluminescence devices characterized by forming a circular polarization of light plate in the front face of an anode plate side transparency base (they are an anode plate and an opposite hand in the front face of a transparency base).

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the organic electroluminescence devices (it is written as an organic EL device below) used for the flat-surface light source or a flat-surface display.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] According to the 25th volume 773 pages of Japanese journal OBU applied physics (1986), the applied physics Letters 51st volume 913 pages (1987), JP,57-51781, A public relations, JP,59-194393, A public relations, JP,63-264692, A public relations, the JP,63-295696, A public relations, etc., generally, an organic EL device is made as follows. A transparent electrode (ITO) is formed by the approach of vacuum evaporation, a SUPPATT ring, etc. on transparency insulation

substrates, such as glass and a resin base. subsequently, poly mol FIRIN represented by copper phthalocyanine, N, and N' - diphenyl-N and N' - the - screw (3-methylphenyl) -1 and 1' -- a layer with a thickness of 1 micrometer or less is formed by the approach of vacuum evaporation and others, and let triphenylamine derivatives, such as the - biphenyl -4 and a 4' - diamine, 1, 1'-screw (4-G Para-tolylamino phenyl) cyclohexane, be hole-injection transporting beds. Next, on this hole-injection transporting bed, a luminous layer with a thickness of 1 micrometer or less is formed with organic fluorescent substances, such as a quinolinol complex, a tetra-phenyl butadiene, and a quinolinol complex that doped Quinacridone. Furthermore, electron injection transporting beds, such as an OKISA diazole derivative, are formed by the thickness of 1 micrometer or less if needed. The laminating of simple substance metals, such as magnesium aluminum in JUUMU, or magnesium and silver, and the aluminum magnesium alloy is carried out to the last by the approach of vacuum evaporation and others, and an electrode is formed. Thus, an electron is poured into an organic layer for an electron hole from cathode from an anode plate, the organic substance emits light by recombination of an electron hole and an electron, and the made organic EL devices are 10,000 Cd/m², when a transparent electrode is made into an anode plate and the direct current voltage of 3-20V is impressed by using magnesium etc. as cathode. The above brightness has also been obtained and the intensity level utilizable enough as a display device or a component for lighting is reached. However, since the thickness of the organic compound used for an organic EL device is very thin, outdoor daylight reaches even to a cathode on the back. The electrode surface formed by vacuum evaporation etc. is dramatically smooth, and a mirror plane. Therefore, since an external scene is reflected to a component and an external scene and a display lap by the reflected light from the electrode of the light from the outside, there is a fault which will become very hard to see.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It was made in order that this invention might solve the above-mentioned trouble, and as the light reflected from the tooth-back cathode does not come out outside, it is made for the purpose of offering a legible organic EL device.

[0004]

[The means for solving invention] namely, this invention -- ** -- at least -- a transparence base, an anode plate, an organic luminous layer, cathode, or ** -- at least -- a transparence base -- an anode plate, a hole-injection transporting bed, an electron injection transport luminous layer, cathode, or ** -- at least -- a transparence base -- In the organic EL device constituted at least in order of a transparence base, an anode plate, a hole-injection transporting bed, an organic luminous layer, an electron injection transporting bed, and cathode an anode plate, a hole-injection transport luminous layer, an electron injection transporting bed, cathode, or ** -- It is the organic EL device characterized by forming a circular polarization of light plate in the front face of an anode plate side transparence base (they are an anode plate and an opposite hand in the front face of a transparence base).

[0005] Drawings (1) are a circular polarization of light plate, a transparence substrate, an anode plate, a hole-injection transporting bed, an organic luminous layer, an electron injection transporting bed, and the example constituted in order of cathode as an example of representation of the organic EL device concerning this invention. The circular polarization of light plate consists of a linearly polarized light plate and a phase contrast plate. The circle deflection of clockwise twining and counterclockwise twining can be acquired by leaning **45 degrees of angles of the deflection shaft of a linearly polarized light plate, and the optical axis of a phase contrast plate to make. The description of a circle deflection is that **** of a circle deflection changes by reflecting. That is, it becomes a **** deflection by reflecting a **** deflection, and a **** deflection will turn into a right deflection, if it reflects. Carrying out incidence from the outside, it becomes the circle deflection of the right or the left, it is reflected by the metal electrode on the back, and the light which passed the circular polarization of light plate advances toward the component exterior. however, **** of the light which carried out incidence, and an opposite direction -- **** -- **** -- since it is and a circular polarization of light plate does not let the

reflected light pass, the scene of the exterior by echo will not be in sight.

[0006] When not installing a circular polarization of light plate, since it is reflected as it is and an extraneous light goes into an eye, an external scene will be reflected as it is. When a pattern display is carried out with an organic EL device as a result or it indicates by the matrix, the scene of a display and the exterior laps, and a display is dramatically hard to see. However, if a circular polarization of light plate is installed like ***, in order that a circular polarization of light plate may cut the reflected light by the cathode, an external scene disappears, and only the pattern which it is going to display with an organic EL device will go into an eye, and can use it as a very legible display device. As for the maximum front face of an organic EL device, at this time, a display comes to look well further by performing non-glare processing currently performed in the liquid crystal display.

[0007]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of the organic EL device of this invention is explained according to drawing (1). An ITO thin film is attached to a glass substrate (3) by the approach of vacuum evaporation or others, desired patterning is performed, and a transparent electrode (4) is formed. This substrate is often washed, and it installs in an after [desiccation] vacuum tub, and is a copper phthalocyanine as a hole-injection transporting bed (5) 1000 Å vapor-deposits and, subsequently is 8- aluminum kino rate as a luminous layer (6) 500 Å vapor-deposits. further -- as an electron injection transporting bed (7) -- 2- (4'-t-buthylphenyl 9-5-(4'-biphenyl)- the 500 vacuum evaporation of 1, 3, and 4-OKISA diazole is done.) A vacuum is broken here, the source of vacuum evaporation of silver and magnesium is prepared, and the inside of a tub is again made into a vacuum. Vapor codeposition is performed using the evaporation rate of silver and magnesium as 1:10, and cathode (8) is formed. Thus, the created organic EL device is closed in order to protect degradation from the inside of a vacuum tub ejection and if needed. In this condition, since the thickness of the vapor-deposited organic material is thin, the metallic luster of cathode is in sight as it is. Therefore, the component has become like a mirror. Next, although a circular polarization of light plate is installed, a circular polarization of light plate is a linearly polarized light plate (for example, made by adhering or pasting up the optical axis of a phase contrast plate (2) (for example, phase contrast plate SEF[by Sumitomo Chemical / Co., Ltd. / Co., Ltd.]-057M grade) on the polarizing plates (SG-1812AP etc.) (1) by Sumitomo Chemical [Co., Ltd.] Co., Ltd. with a binder or adhesives, so that the polarization shaft of a polarizing plate and the include angle of 45 degrees may be made.). Thus, the created circular polarization of light plate is adhered or pasted up on a glass substrate (3). Thus, by installing a circular polarization of light plate in the glass substrate front face of an organic EL device, the reflected light from a tooth-back metal electrode was intercepted, the external scene could be prevented from being reflected, and the component very legible even place [bright] was able to be obtained.

[0008]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, with the flat-surface light source and the light emitting device for a display, it is very useful, a display becomes very legible, the fault of the conventional organic EL device can be compensated with the organic EL device of this invention, and the industrial utility value is high.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the mimetic diagram of an organic EL device.

[Description of Notations]

1 Linearly Polarized Light Plate

2 Phase Contrast Plate

3 Glass Substrate

4 Anode Plate

5 Hole-Injection Transporting Bed

6 Luminous Layer

7 Electron Injection Transporting Bed

8 Cathode

[Translation done.]

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(71) 出願人 000002071

チッソ株式会社

大阪府大阪市北区中之島3丁目6番32号

(72) 発明者 古川 顕治

神奈川県横須賀市久里浜1丁目16番7号

(72) 発明者 内田 学

神奈川県横浜市金沢区乙舩町10番2号

(72) 発明者 泉澤 勇昇

神奈川県横浜市金沢区乙舩町10番2号

(74) 代理人 弁理士 野中 克彦

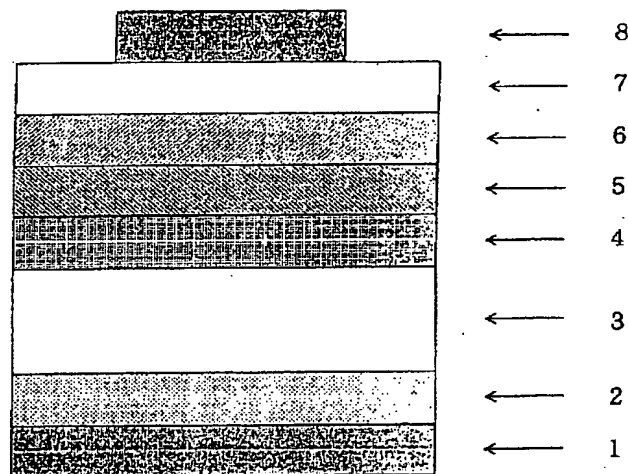
(54) 【発明の名称】 有機電界発光素子

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 背面陰電極から反射した光が外部に出ないようにした見易い有機EL素子の提供。

【構成】 少なくとも一方が透明な一对の電極間に有機薄膜が挟持された有機電界発光素子の透明電極側に円偏光板を設置した有機電界発光素子。

【効果】 表示が見易く、平面光源やディスプレイ用発光素子として有用なものが得られた。



(2)

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 少なくとも一方が透明な一对の電極間に有機薄膜が挟持された有機電界発光素子において透明電極側に円偏光板を設置したことを特徴とする有機電界発光素子。

【請求項2】 ①少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、有機発光層、陰極または②少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送層、電子注入輸送発光層、陰極または③少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送発光層、電子注入輸送層、陰極または④少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送層、有機発光層、電子注入輸送層、陰極の順で構成される有機電界発光素子において、陽極側透明基盤（透明基盤の表面で陽極と反対側）の表面に円偏光板を設けることを特徴とする有機電界発光素子。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、平面光源や平面ディスプレイに使用される有機電界発光素子（以下有機EL素子と略記する）に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】有機EL素子はジャパニーズ・ジャーナル・オブ・アプライドフィジックス第25巻773頁（1986年）、アプライド・フィジックス・レターズ第51巻913頁（1987年）、特開昭57-51781号広報、特開昭59-194393号広報、特開昭63-264692号広報、特開昭63-295696号広報等によれば、一般的には次のようにして作られる。ガラスや樹脂基盤等の透明絶縁性基板上に蒸着やスパッタリング等の方法により透明電極（ITO）を形成する。次いで銅フタロシニアンに代表されるポリモルフィリン類、N、N'-ジフェニル-N、N'-ビス（3-メチルフェニル）-1，1'-ビフェニル-4，4'-ジアミンや1，1'-ビス（4-ジパラトリルアミノフェニル）シクロヘキサン等のトリフェニルアミン誘導体を蒸着その他の方法により厚さ1 μ m以下の層を形成し、正孔注入輸送層とする。次にこの正孔注入輸送層の上に、キノリノール錯体、テトラフェニルブタジエン、キナクリドンなどをドーブしたキノリノール錯体などの有機蛍光体で1 μ m以下の厚さの発光層を形成する。さらに必要に応じてオキサジアゾール誘導体等の電子注入輸送層を1 μ m以下の厚みで形成する。最後にマグネシウム・アルミニウム・インジウム等の単体金属もしくはマグネシウム・銀、アルミニウム・マグネシウム合金を蒸着その他の方法により積層して、電極を形成する。このようにして作った有機EL素子は、透明電極を陽極とし、マグネシウム等を陰極として3～20Vの直流電圧を印加すると、陽極から正孔が、陰極から電子が有機物層に注入され、正孔と電子の再結合により有機物が発光し10，000Cd/m²以上の輝度を得ることもできており、表示素子あるいは照明用素子として十

2

分実用化できる輝度レベルに達している。しかし、有機EL素子に使用する有機化合物の膜厚は非常に薄いため、外光が背面の陰電極まで到達する。蒸着等により形成した電極表面は非常に平滑で、鏡面となっている。したがって、外部からの光の電極からの反射光により、外部の景色が素子に写ってしまい、外部の景色と表示が重なるために非常に見にくいものになる欠点がある。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記の問題点を解決するためになされたもので、背面陰電極から反射した光は外部に出ないようにして、見易い有機EL素子を提供することを目的としてなされたものである。

【0004】

【発明を解決するための手段】すなわち本発明は、①少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、有機発光層、陰極または②少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送層、電子注入輸送発光層、陰極または③少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送発光層、電子注入輸送層、陰極または④少なくとも透明基盤、陽極、正孔注入輸送層、有機発光層、電子注入輸送層、陰極の順で構成される有機EL素子において、陽極側透明基盤（透明基盤の表面で陽極と反対側）の表面に円偏光板を設けることを特徴とする有機EL素子である。

【0005】図（1）は本発明に係わる有機EL素子の代表例として円偏光板、透明基板、陽極、正孔注入輸送層、有機発光層、電子注入輸送層、陰極の順で構成した例である。円偏光板は直線偏光板と位相差板からなっている。直線偏光板の偏向軸と位相差板の光軸とのなす角を±45°傾けることにより右巻きおよび左巻きの円偏向を得ることが出来る。円偏向の特徴は反射することにより円偏向の向きが変わることである。すなわち、右円偏向は反射することにより左円偏向となり、左円偏向は反射すると右偏向となる。外部から入射し、円偏光板を通過した光は右または左の円偏向となり、背面の金属電極に反射されて、素子外部に向かって進行する。しかし、入射した光と反対方向の円偏向になっているので、円偏光板が反射光を通さないで、反射による外部の景色が見えないことになる。

【0006】円偏光板を設置しない場合には、外部光がそのまま反射されて目に入るために外部の景色がそのまま写ってしまう。その結果有機EL素子でパターン表示をしたり、マトリックス表示をした場合に表示と外部の景色が重なり、表示が非常に見にくい。しかし上述の如く円偏光板を設置すると陰電極による反射光を円偏光板がカットするために、外部の景色は見えなくなり、有機EL素子で表示しようとするパターンのみが目に入ることになり、非常に見易い表示素子とすることができる。このときに、有機EL素子の最表面は液晶ディスプレイにおいて行われているノングレア処理を施すことにより、さらに表示が良く見えるようになる。

(3)

3

【0007】

【実施例】以下、本発明の有機EL素子の実施例を図(1)にしたがって説明する。ガラス基板(3)に蒸着やその他の方法によりITO薄膜をつけ、所望のパターニングを施し透明電極(4)を形成する。この基板をよく洗浄し、乾燥後真空槽内に設置し、正孔注入輸送層(5)として銅フタロシアニン 1000 を蒸着し、次いで発光層(6)として8-アルミキノレート 500 を蒸着する。さらに電子注入輸送層(7)として2-(4'-t-ブチルフェニル)-9-5-(4'-ピフェニル)-1,3,4-オキサジアゾール 500 を蒸着する。ここで真空を破り、銀とマグネシウムの蒸着源を用意し、再び槽内を真空にする。銀とマグネシウムの蒸着速度を $1:10$ として共蒸着を行い陰極(8)を形成する。このようにして作成した有機EL素子を真空槽内から取り出し、必要に応じて、劣化を防ぐために封止をする。この状態では蒸着した有機材料の膜厚が薄いために陰極の金属光沢がそのまま見える。そのために素子は鏡のようになっている。次に円偏光板を設置するのであるが、円偏光板は直線偏光板(例えば住友化学工業(株)社製偏光板(SG-1812AP等)(1)に粘着剤や接着剤で位相差板(2)(例えば住友化学工業(株)社製位相差板SEF-057M等)の光軸を偏光板の偏光

4

軸と 45° の角度をなすように粘着あるいは接着することにより作られる。このようにして作成した円偏光板をガラス基板(3)に粘着あるいは接着する。このように有機EL素子のガラス基板表面に円偏光板を設置することにより、背面金属電極からの反射光を遮断して、外部の景色が写らないようにすることができ、明るいところでも非常に見易い素子を得ることが出来た。

【0008】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明の有機EL素子は平面光源やディスプレイ用発光素子ときわめて有用であり、表示が非常に見易くなり、従来の有機EL素子の欠点を補うことが出来、その工業的利用価値は高い。

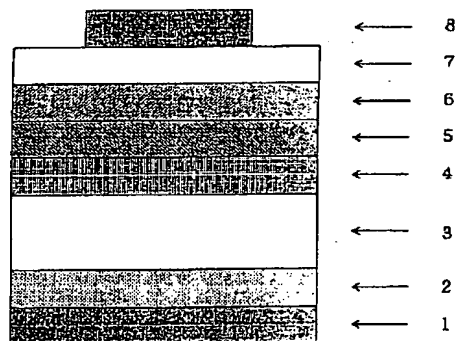
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】有機EL素子の模式図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 直線偏光板
- 2 位相差板
- 3 ガラス基板
- 4 陽極
- 5 正孔注入輸送層
- 6 発光層
- 7 電子注入輸送層
- 8 陰極

【図1】



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